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WILLIAMS

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BULLETIN No. 1



RESIDENCE SECTION OF WILLIAMS.

Williams' Chamber of Commerce issues the following statements:

Williams is situated 125 miles northeast of San Francisco, 60 miles from Sacramento and is on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, on the West Side Electric Railroad now under construction. It is the nearest town to San Francisco and Sacramento, in the Sacramento Valley Irrigation Project, or the Pittsburg Syndicate, and the center of one of the largest bodies of high-class agricultural and fruit land in the State.

WILLIAMS' CLIMATE.

The climate is best described by saying that there is no malaria; roses and carnations can be gathered from the gardens every month in the year. At the last rose fair held in the Sacramento Valley roses from Williams took most of the first awards.

In our foothills people afflicted with asthma and throat troubles have been cured

after trying Arizona and New Mexico in vain.

The surrounding country of Williams is especially adapted to the small home for the reason that the greater portion of the soil is of an alluvial sediment deposit; deposited by hill streams for perhaps hundreds of years before the white people came to this country. This country is well drained. The greater portion of the soil can be cultivated within a few days after a heavy rain storm and at no time are we endangered by floods from the overflow of any river or creek. It does not require any tiling or ditching for drainage. In most of the places where you find alluvial soil, you will find high levees that cost a great deal to maintain and occasionally give way and cause an immense loss by flood. No reclamation, no levee, no levee tax attached to the land around Williams. The land surrounding Williams to the naked eye appears to be perfectly level, but it has slope enough towards the larger streams and the ocean to give it a splendid natural drain.

We have one of the richest sections of foothill country in California. The soil is of rich clay loam, twenty to thirty feet deep, well charged with lime, making it work free and loose. The average annual rainfall in our foothill country is from 28 to 35 inches, and anything that will grow in the State, except oranges and lemons, will grow in these hills without irrigation. The frost conditions are ideal.

RANGE AND PASTURE COUNTRY.

Our natural grasses are burr clover, ale- fileria, wild oats and bunch grass. These are the richest grasses we know. Hogs do well the year round on the wild grasses, as do all other kinds of stock.

To the people in the frozen and Winter countries, it will be interesting to read that on the first day of March growing alfalfa stands two feet high in our fields and that flowers are in bloom in our gardens. Also wild flowers are blooming in our fields.

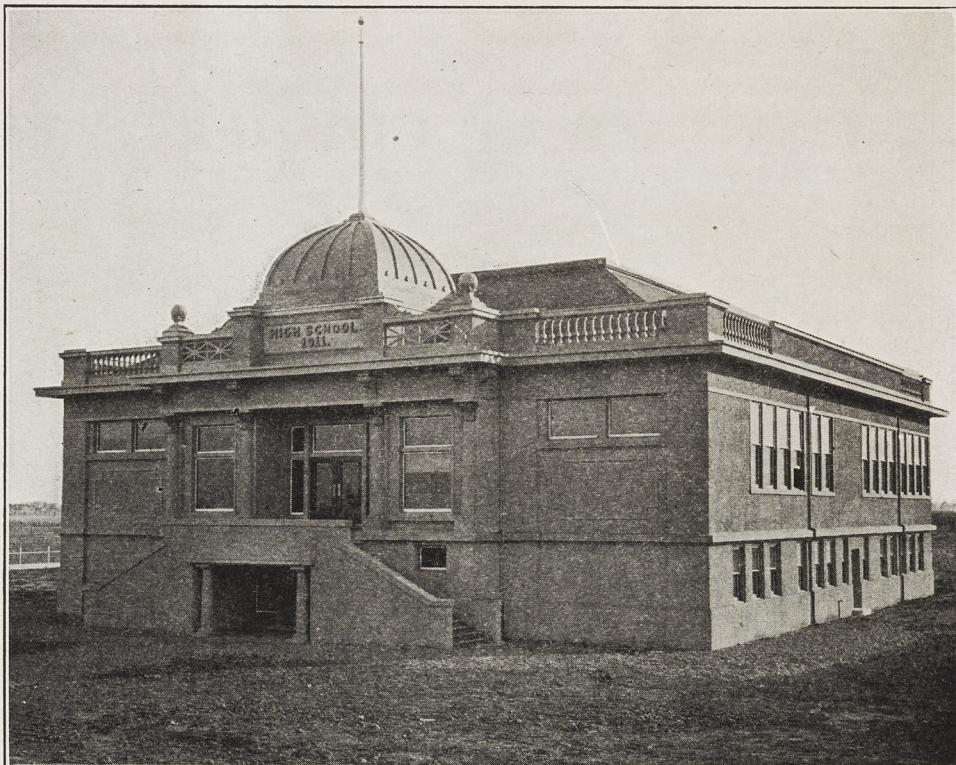
Great Future for Orange Growing

The James Mills Orchard Company, which is planting 5,000 acres of lemons and oranges nine miles northwest of Williams, is the biggest single orange and lemon planting that has ever been done in any one place on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Mills and his associate, Mr. D. B. Macoun, are Southern California orange growers of the widest experience, having twenty years of experience in orange growing in Southern California. After a careful investigation of climatic and water conditions here they have selected this country for their future large operations. The great inducement for oranges and lemon planting here is that oranges ripen from three to four weeks earlier here than in the southern part of the State and climatic conditions are found better.

No freezing or damage by frost to oranges and lemons at Williams, though the crops were practically ruined in many of the orange and lemon sections of the State and the United States during the year of 1913. The small nursery stock in the Mills orchard was not touched by the frost. Mr. Mills is very enthusiastic and declares this will be the largest orange section in California.

H. W. Tedford, Superintendent Northern Electric Power Co., says:

"While building our power line through Williams, 150 miles north and south, I dug a hole six feet deep every 350 feet, and I am glad to say the land in Williams is the best I have found on the line and believe it to be the best in the State. I have bought Tracts 74, 75, 81, 82, 83 and 84 in the subdivision at Williams and paid cash for it.



WILLIAMS HIGH SCHOOL, FULLY ACCREDITED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

Big Profits in Truck Gardening



THESE SWEET POTATOES WERE GROWN IN PARTAIN'S VEGETABLE GARDEN AT WILLIAMS.

The above cut is of sweet potatoes grown by Joe Partain, who is now gardening at Williams. A crop of Irish potatoes was harvested from this same piece of ground

this season before the sweet potatoes were planted. Sweet potatoes, onions, beans, peanuts, tomatoes, and everything in the garden line, do beautifully in this fine sed-

iment soil. There is a big opening for a vegetable cannery at Williams. Five or ten acres are sufficient for a paying vegetable garden.

Williams an Ideal Place for Dairying'



THIRD CUTTING OF ALFALFA IN JUNE ON G. A. WARE'S FARM AT WILLIAMS WITHOUT IRRIGATION.

The above cut is from a photograph taken in the alfalfa field of G. A. Ware, at Williams, June first, just before the third cutting of hay. This alfalfa is grown without irrigation, and this past season having been one of the driest known in California for many years, Mr. Ware has cut five crops of alfalfa hay from this unirrigated ground, amounting to nine tons to the acre. Too much stress cannot be placed on the fact that during the driest of years perfect crops of alfalfa have been grown

here at Williams without irrigation. This means many dollars of saving for water and work attending to irrigation. For those who are farming five, ten or fifteen-acre tracts we recommend irrigation, but in the large fields the seed crops of alfalfa from unirrigated land, after having cut two or three crops of alfalfa hay, have yielded this year from sixty to eighty dollars per acre, and it is safe figuring to say that the chaff and waste hay, after the threshing, is worth as much as it costs to thresh the

seed, leaving the seed crop an absolute profit, besides the two or three cuttings of hay.

Alfalfa is one of the most profitable crops to engage the attention of the small farmer because of the many uses to which it may be put. It can either be grown for seed or cut and sold as hay. The dairyman finds it unexcelled as feed for cows and there is no feed that puts fat on a hog for less cost than alfalfa. It is also the best green feed for poultry.



This picture of an alfalfa field shows alfalfa planted in February on a field that raised a heavy crop of barley the year before and furnished five cuttings of hay between February and October of last year.

Two Crops in one Season Insure Large Returns



This photograph shows Kaffir or Egyptian corn. A crop of early Irish potatoes was grown and harvested on this piece of ground. The Kaffir corn was planted the same season after the potatoes were taken off, yielding a crop as shown.

Kaffir or Egyptian corn chemically is

the same as corn with the exception that the Kaffir corn bears its seed or corn on the top of the stalk, the same as broom and cane. An average crop of good Kaffir corn in Williams would be two tons, or seventy-five bushels per acre. It is among

the very best varieties of corn for poultry food. The short season which it takes to grow and mature, makes it a very satisfactory crop for the small farmer and poultryman. The different kinds of silo and sweet corn do perfectly here.



One of the most gratifying things that has happened during the past year to verify the claims made by the Williams Chamber of Commerce is the selection of Williams by Mr. C. H. George as the place to make his home, bringing with him his brother-in-law, Mr. C. A. Garrett, both of whom are making beautiful homes. Mr. George formerly lived in Humboldt County,

was a successful farmer, dairyman and business man. Later he moved to Porterville, when the orange development was started at that place. He successfully developed land in the Porterville country, selling his holding there about a year ago.

He traveled all over the State looking for a place to make his final home. Mr.

George visited Williams three different times in his trips over the State, each time saying that he had found nothing that had pleased him as well. On his last visit, two months ago, he bought tracts 43, 46, 47, 54 and 58 in the addition to Williams. He says there is no other place in California that is equal to Williams, considering climate, water and soil.

Climate and Soil Adapted to Fruits and Nuts



This photograph shows a Franquette walnut tree planted in February and photographed the following August, having made a growth of six feet during that period. The tree when planted was a yearling tree, topped back to a single stalk with no limbs. The whole growth showing is the growth made from February to August.

The Franquette walnut is one of the well

liked varieties because of the large fine nut. In the same field where this walnut is grown are several apricot, peach, apple, pear, almond, olive, orange and lemon trees. This is a demonstration field adjoining the town of Williams. Some of the apricot trees made a growth from February to the last of August of seven feet. They were planted from the nursery as a year-

ling tree and a single stalk. People interested in alfalfa in all different forms, irrigation or without irrigation, orchard of any kind, can certainly do no better than investigate the country at Williams. You can see the orange in its perfection and this Chamber of Commerce guarantees that you will see alfalfa equal to if not ahead of anything you have ever seen.



Williams, Calif., Sept. 27, 1912.

Williams Land Co., Williams, Calif.,

Dear Sirs: Answering your request in regard to the three acres of alfalfa that I have near my home, adjoining the town of Williams, will say that I have kept nine head of grown cows and five head of grown hogs from the first of March up to this time and have plenty of feed to keep them for two months more. This alfalfa was trampled by stock during the rainy season of last Winter, which should not have been done. Had the alfalfa been cut and fed to

the stock, it is my opinion that it would have supported at least one-fourth more, or would have carried this amount of stock for the full year. I think this is wonderful in view of the fact that this season has followed one of the dryest, if not the dryest, in the history of the State of California, and this alfalfa has had no irrigation.

In reference to the oranges, I can say that my orange trees have done exceedingly well this year. They are now heavily loaded with oranges and this, too, is wonderful in view of the fact that last Winter

was one of the coldest in the history of Colusa County. My orange trees had no care whatever; no smudging and no cultivation. I planted them six years ago and they have never been sprayed.

I planted thirty acres of alfalfa last Spring, which I irrigated and have cut six crops this season, averaging one ton and a half each cutting.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) JOHN MENDENHALL.

Quick, Sure Money in Poultry Raising



The above picture is from a photograph showing the interior of one of the chicken houses on the Brim Simpson poultry ranch at Williams. This house accommodates 2500 laying hens. Owing to the mild climatic conditions and the abundance of green feed, such as alfalfa and kale, the year round, there is no place where chickens do any better than in this community. Eggs ranging in price from twenty to seventy-five cents per dozen, makes the poultry business very profitable at Williams.

Mr. A. J. Simpson, of the West Gate Poultry Farm, a very successful poultryman, gives us his formula for feeding laying hens. We copy this knowing the reliability of Mr. Simpson and the success he is having with poultry.

Mr. Simpson feeds as a mixture of food the following combination:

Bran	200 lbs.
Ground Corn	100 lbs.
Soy Bean Meal.....	50 lbs.
Beef Scrap	50 lbs.
Middlings	100 lbs.
Oatmeal	50 lbs.
Ground Bone	20 lbs.
Flaxseed Meal (when moulting)	25 lbs.
Oyster Shell	15 lbs.
Charcoal	10 lbs.
Salt	5 lbs.
Pratt's Regulator	20 lbs.

Of this mixture Mr. Simpson feeds 30 pounds per day to 500 hens, adding to the

thirty pounds of mixture, 150 pounds of green alfalfa or green barley. The present cost of this mixture is \$16.53 for 645 pounds. For hard grain food to be fed during the day, Mr. Simpson has been using a mixture of 675 pounds of wheat, 140 of corn and 110 barley. Mr. Simpson has about concluded to reduce the amount of wheat and increase the amount of barley and make two-thirds barley and one-third wheat.

The present cost, as he is feeding, is \$13.22 for 925 pounds. The last mixture is a 23-day ration. The first combination is 21½ ration, these two making one day ration. According to the varying prices on grain at the different seasons of course the cost changes.

The California State Highway

The survey for the California State Highway up the west side of the Sacramento River has just been completed. The main line connecting San Francisco and Oregon runs through Williams on Seventh Street, the entire length of the town, approaching the town from San Francisco, with a beautiful curve and running directly north along the Southern Pacific Railroad. A branch highway connecting the towns of Colusa and Williams connects with the main State Highway in the center of the town of Williams. This makes Williams a junction point for all travel going north and south.

Special Recommendation for Fruit Planting

We especially recommend the planting of oranges, lemons, olives, almonds and figs. Climatic, soil and water conditions are ideal. Almond trees around Williams without irrigation have made as good growth as any place we have seen in the State. We especially refer to young almond trees on the Brim ranch, five miles west of Williams. There is no question about the success of these fruits and there is no necessity of specializing on any fruit crop. Our deep, rich soil, climatic and water conditions leave nothing to ask for.

In 1912 a watermelon grown at Williams, exhibited at the State Fair, was awarded first prize. This melon weighed 84 pounds.

Water for Irrigation is Cheap and Abundant



LIFTING A BIG STREAM WITH A CENTRIFUGAL PUMP AT WILLIAMS.

The above cut is a four-inch centrifugal pump. All of the land around Williams is held in large tracts and no small farming has ever been done at Williams until this last year.

Water conditions: First, water is found at from eight to twelve feet of the surface, and at from sixty to eighty feet a steady flow that rises to within from eight to twelve feet of the surface and from this lift an inexhaustible pumping flow for irrigation is had, a twelve-inch hole maintaining an eight-inch centrifugal pump. The water is pure and soft and about seventy in temperature, making ideal irrigation water. The pumping is principally done by use of electric motors being furnished by the Northern Electric Power Company, though there are some plants being installed with gas engines for power. James Mitchell has

installed two pumping plants in the Addition; Thos. Stockford has installed one; R. E. Easton, of Santa Maria, has installed a six-inch centrifugal pump which pumps about 1000 gallons of water per minute. Hon. John Mendenhall has a six-inch pump adjoining the Addition. We refer interested people to any of the above mentioned.

IRRIGATION.

Williams is in the best section of the Sacramento Valley Irrigation District, the system now under development. Quoting from the Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company, the Kuhn Syndicate: "Water source, the Sacramento River; the right to take water comes from a special act of Congress. The canal company has acquired the right to take from the Sacramento

River at low-water mark a volume of water 100 feet wide and 9 feet deep, moving one foot per second, to say nothing about their right to take nearly as large an amount from Stony Creek."

Williams is in the district for which the right to take this water was especially granted. The quantity of water being more than enough to irrigate every foot of the land for which the water was appropriated.

Many people, however, prefer to irrigate by pumping. South and west of Williams water is found at from eight to twelve feet. A good irrigating supply at from thirty-five to eighty feet, which raises to within seven to fourteen feet of the surface.

Almost everything grown in any part of the United States can be found growing in Williams or the surrounding country without irrigation.

Our Specialty—Alfalfa and Oranges And Everything Between

WILLIAMS the Place of Oppor- tunities.



In Alfalfa and
Oranges the
Williams
Chamber of
Commerce
guarantees that
we can equal
anything in
the world.

Water
Conditions for
Irrigation
Perfect.



For Information Address

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